

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. III.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

No. 672.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseys, Duffels,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Onaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Mullins and Muslin Hand'ts,
India Mullins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

February 2.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Kerseys,
Coatings,
Halticks,
Fearnought,
Blankets,
Hanes,
Negro Cottons,
Worsted and other
Stockings,
Irish Linens,
Calicoes,
Threads,
Chintzes,
Bedticks,
Oznaburgs,
Sewing Silks,
Mullin and Muslin
Handkerchiefs,
India Cottons, &c.
&c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

Feb. 2.

THOMAS SIMMS

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

One hoghead JAMAICA SPIRITS,
warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

Sweet China Oranges,

Salmon in bls. or less quantity, of a
superior quality,
Rhode-Island Cyder,
A quantity of excellent Potatoes,
Groceries of all kinds.

Jan. 19.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about

16 years of age.
Apply to the Printer,
Dec. 18.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from
John D. Orr to the Subscriber, to secure
the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld,
will be exposed to Sale, for ready money,
on the 1st day of March next, at the
Coffee House, in the Town of Alexan-
dria,

A certain Tract of valuable
LAND, lying in the county of Prince
William, near the Red House, on which
the said John D. Orr lately resided, con-
taining 1115 acres, the bounds of which
will appear upon reference being had to the
said Deed, which is duly recorded in the
office of the said county.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Jan. 15.

Public Vendue.

On Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, at the
House of Mrs. Atkins, Prince Street, will
be sold,

A VERY LARGE & GENERAL ASSORT-

MENT OF

Elegant Prints, Looking-Glasses,

&c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Feb. 11.

COTTON & STEWART

Have just received a large and general of-

fortment of

BOOKS

In the different branches of Literature.

Also,

ALMANACS

For 1863.

With a general assortment of
Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,
Which they offer wholesale or retail to
the public at very reduced prices.

Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19.

Just Received,

And for sale by the Subscriber, at his Store,
corner of Prince and Union Streets,

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,

10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
5 do. New-England Rum,
2 do. Holland Gin,
3 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,
3 Kegs Annified Cordial,
14 Boxes dipt Candles,
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Hyfenskin and Souchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs,
Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Women's Morocco and fancy kid do.
And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, con-
sisting of Mamoodies, Emertics, Guzzinals, Mo-
hanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few
pieces China and Lunge Handkerchiefs, and Ra-
veus Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-
LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best
brown OIL.

BENI. SHREVE, jun.

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP

For publishing by Subscription,

LETTERS

ON THE

Elementary Principles

OF

EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,

Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-
phers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be comprised in two
Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages
each, & shall be printed in the best manner,
on fine Paper, and new Type.

II. The price will be one Dollar per vo-
lume in boards, payable on delivery.

A very considerable number of Co-
pies being already subscribed for, the work
shall be put to Press, and finished without
delay.

Subscription received by the Pub-
lishers

FOR
CORK and LIVERPOOL
Or GLASGOW,



The SHIP

PAULINA,

Captain BORROWDALE.

Will sail in a few days.

For Passage only, having good
accommodations, apply to the
Master on board, or to Wm. Wilson, Es-
quire.

Feb. 7.

eo34

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received & for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF

Wool & Cotton CARDS,

70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
10 hds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
10 hds. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Island do.
100 Reams Post Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Cafe Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine back'd Flax,
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,
50 do. dipt Candles,
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyfson, Hyfson Skin, Young Hyfson and
Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for
Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white
Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant
supply of excellent Flour for family use, in bls.
and half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand
double bushels Wheat Bran.

Dec. 22.

d

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Li-
brary Company will please to take no-
tice, that in conformity with the act of
incorporation, an ELECTION will be
held at the Council Chamber, on Monday
the 21st inst. between the hours of three
and six P. M. for a President and seven
Directors for the ensuing year.

JAS. KENNEDY, Sec.

Secretary.

Feb. 7.

d21F

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[Price 25 Cents]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By Alex. McLeod, A. M. Pastor of the
reformed Congregation, in the City of
New-York.

Feb. 5.

d

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,
A large Brick Warehouse ad-
joining R. Newton and Co. and a com-
fortable Dwelling House, on Prince Street.
For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Jan. 18.

d

Madeira Wine.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Have just received a few pipes of fine
London particular, and to be sold cheap.

They have also,
One case of elegant OSTRICH
FEATHERS; will be sold low by the case.

Jan. 18.

d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

SAMUEL BISHOP,

(Price 25 Cents.)

PITT & HIS STATUE,

A SATIRICAL POEM.

By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19.

d

WILLIAM HODGSON

Has just received, and for sale for Cash

or approved paper,

6 pipes excellent BILL WINE,

(Madeira.) Also, 15 casks Sherry.

Feb. 10.

d

St. Andrew's Society.

A stated meeting of the St.
Andrew's Society, will be held at Gad-
by's tavern, on Tuesday the 15th instant,
at 6 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President.

JAS. TOWERS, Sec'y.

Feb. 12.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SLOOP

COLUMBIA,

Sam. Carr, Master;

Will sail next week. For
freight or passage, having excellent accom-
modations, apply to the master on board,
to

Feb. 12.

d

William Hartshorne

HAS FOR SALE,

A HOUSE & LOT on Wa-
ter Street, adjoining on the North side of
Major Muncaster's; a LOT on the cor-
ner of Fairfax and Wilkes' Street, near
which is a pump from which good water is
had. Also, three LOTS on Prince Street,
joining Stewart's cabinet work-shop. For
this property Marine Shares at par will be
taken.

About 100 bushels good Oats
Seed, for Cash, may be had at his Mill.

For Sale or Rent,

A BRICK HOUSE next
door to Bennett and Watts' in King Street.
Possession may be had on the first of the
5th Month next.

2d mo. 12.

eo

By virtue of a Deed of Trust,
from Owen Roberts to the subscriber,
on the third Monday in February next,
if fair, if not, the next fair day, will
the premises,

One moiety of that LOT of
GROUND, in the City of Washington,
described in the plan of the city by the
number eighteen, in the square number
one hundred and sixty eight; fronting
fifty nine feet upon the Pennsylvania ave-
nue, and extending back one hundred and
seven feet seven inches: Upon the pre-
mises is erected a two story brick dwell-
ing house, and the lot is under a mortgage
to secure the payment of fifteen hundred
dollars, subject to which it will be sold
Also, one moiety of that Lot of Ground
in the said city described in the plan be
Number ten, in square number two hun-
dred and fifty-six, fronting forty eight
feet seven inches upon the open area on the
Pennsylvania Avenue, upon which there
is an unfinished frame Dwelling-House.

JAMES KEITH.

January 18.

dto

J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,

Have for Sale,

14 Hds. first quality, Muscovado
Sugar,
25 Bbls. do. do.
25 Bags green Coffee,
1200 Bushels coarse Salt,
500 Spanish Hides,
1000 Hanks Seine Twine,
And a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

N. B. Cash given for Indian Corn.

Jan. 31.

eo.

For Sale.

A very likely Mulatto LAD,
about 18 years of age, well qualified for
a gentleman's servant.—Apply to the
Printer.

Jan. 25

eo.

Box Notice.

HOLDERS of subscription papers for
the work entitled, "A Direction
Preparative to the Study of the Law,"
will particularly oblige the author by ad-
vising him of the number of subscribers ob-
tained before the first day of March.

R. W. PEACOCK.

City of Washington,

Feb. 12.

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Senate of the United States.

DEBATE on the Petition of William Marbury, Robert Townsend Hoar, and Dennis Ramsey.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Morris. Mr. President, when I first rose in this debate, I felt and expressed much doubt; but the better reason appearing in favor of the resolution, had determined me to vote for it. At present my opinion is clear and decided. The conviction has been produced by the arguments of those who opposed the resolution. These contain the most monstrous system of tyranny, that ever, I believe, was brought before a national assembly. Permit me to notice a few of the strange positions which we have just heard.

It has been said by a gentleman from Georgia on my right (Gen. Jackson) that an extract from our executive journal, should not be given to a suitor in one of our courts, because it may contain matter to support an impeachment against the President, which impeachment is to be tried before us, and, therefore, we being judges, should not also become parties, by furnishing evidence.

And yet the same gentleman has told us, that upon the demand of the other house, (who according to him have a right to demand every thing) we are bound to furnish this very evidence if they require it, for the purpose of bringing or maintaining, an impeachment. Thus we must withhold from a fellow-citizen the evidence needful to support his right, because it may furnish ground for impeachment, although no question of impeachment exists. This too, it seems, is requirable by the impartiality which we should preserve as judges before whom such possible impeachment may be tried, but when there is a question of impeachment, and when we are in effect the judges, then on the demand of the other house, we are bound to furnish that evidence, which we are now bound to withhold.

We have been told that the executive officers are all dependent on the chief, and act under his direction; that therefore his dignity is implicated in their acts; and consequently the conduct of these agents must not be questioned lest his dignity be impaired. What broader shield can be given to executive authority?

How can they be more completely guarded against all just investigation?

We are further told that a condemnation of these agents must affect the dignity of our first magistrate—must it indeed? And is, therefore, no prosecution to be made, is no condemnation to take place? This is, indeed, the golden chain let down from Jove, to bind the earth in vassalage. And what becomes of our President's dignity, under this strange doctrine? A subordinate agent abuses his trust—he violates his duty—is guilty of malpractice. He is arraigned. And because the culprit is convicted and condemned is the dignity of government therefore violated?

We have been told that a treaty when proclaimed by the President, is the supreme law, and that the previous assent of the Senate, cannot be enquired into. Gracious God! And is it to come to this, that the proclamations of our President, shall be the supreme law of the land, that we must submit to it without enquiry? And how is this monstrous doctrine supported? Why, we are told, that because it is not proper in the case of a common statute to examine the journals of the two houses, for the purpose of knowing whether the assent of each was given, therefore we must not examine the executive journal of the Senate, to know whether two-thirds of the members present, advised and consented to the ratification of a treaty. But are these cases at all similar? The law is signed by the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It contains, therefore, the best evidence in the nature of things, that the full assent required by the constitution has been given. But is this the case with a treaty? No. The evidence of the consent of this Senate, appears only by the extract from their minutes made out by their Secretary. And shall this preclude the enquiry, whether in effect that assent was given which your Secretary has certified?

We have been told by gentlemen, who seem to know all the merits of the case

which is before the court, that the dignity of the President is involved in it. For my own part, I know nothing of the case, neither do I wish to know, for I have no authority to try it. But the gentlemen say the dignity of the President is involved, and that we are in duty bound to protect his dignity. But how? What have the petitioners asked? They have asked the evidence of a fact. And how are we to protect the President's dignity!—By withholding that evidence. And are gentlemen then of opinion, that the disclosure of facts, will impair the dignity of our first magistrate? Sir, I have no such apprehension. I trust that our President has acted properly, and that a full enquiry into facts must redound to his honor.—Those who oppose this resolution, seem to think otherwise. But I ask, are they prepared by their vote to declare that injurious opinion? Is there a gentleman in this Senate, who, when the yeas and nays are called, will record his opinion that the dignity of our President can only be preserved, by withholding the evidence of facts?

We have been told, sir, by an honorable member from Kentucky, (Mr. Breckenridge) that a right to examine, implies a right to correct and control. This proposition has been frequently advanced on different occasions. I never noticed it because it appeared to carry within itself, the sufficient evidence of its fallacy; but since, it is now again produced, it may be well to give it one moment's notice. A right to examine whether we agreed to a certain resolution, implies, it seems, a right to control our conduct. It may be a question in an insurance case, whether damage was sustained by a violent wind at sea, does the examination into the facts imply a right to command the winds and the seas. Does the enquiry, whether a ship has perished in a storm, imply the right to correct and control the Almighty ruler of storms?

We have been told by the member last up from Georgia, that the evidence asked for by the Petitioners, is useless, because, altho' the Senate may have approved of them as officers upon the President's nomination—yet it was in the discretion of the President, to make, or omit the appointment which alone could confer a right. That gentleman, seems perfectly acquainted with the cause which is depending.—He knows precisely what proof is needful which he asks for to be insufficient, thinks proper to refuse it. It appears to me, sir, that this Senate is not the proper tribunal either to examine the merits of the cause, or the validity and weight of evidence. These are the proper subjects of enquiry elsewhere. If we adopt the gentleman's reasoning, however, we prejudice the cause and I shall be glad to know, if this practice be adopted, what case can exist in which a like refusal may not be made. A client is advised by his counsel to apply to us for evidence in our power, as needful to support his rights. We refuse, because in our opinion, that evidence is not alone sufficient.

But the same gentleman has told us, he would not establish any general precedent. He would always judge of the particular circumstance, and under the particular circumstances of this case he would withhold the evidence asked for. But will not this establish a general precedent? How are precedents established? Is it usual for judges to make decisions for the special purpose of becoming precedents? No such thing. They give judgment in a case which comes before them, and that judgment becomes a precedent for subsequent cases turning upon the same principle. I shall be glad to know then, how a distinction is hereafter to be taken between this and other cases. Here is a suit pending in a Court of Justice, and one of the parties applies for a piece of evidence which he is advised is material to establish his right. You refuse it. When in another cause, another party shall apply, on what ground will you grant that which you now refuse? Will you again prejudice the cause, and give them the proof because you deem it sufficient to carry the cause.

Mr. President, one word more on that Unity of the Executive, which the gentlemen last up, is so much attached to.—Although I have already spoken longer than I intended, I must pray one moment's attention. That honorable gentleman thinks there should be a perfect unity in the executive power. The division of it is inconsistent with his ideas of good government, and therefore he would admit

of no enquiry as to facts which may have happened in the course of executive volition, but give full credit to the commissions and proclamations of the President. These ideas, Sir, consist well with monarchic institutions. Our sovereign Lord, the King, is indeed possessed of the fulness of executive power, and may exercise it at his pleasure. But as to our Sovereign Lord the President, the case is widely different. The American Constitution has given to this Senate a wholesome check upon his sovereign will. But according to the doctrine which gentlemen now advance, this check is nugatory; neither the people nor the courts shall question his commissions nor his proclamations.—His commissions it seems, confer complete authority. His proclamations are the supreme law. He may form what leagues he pleases with foreign powers, and when he shall proclaim them, we are held to implicit obedience. To these doctrines, Sir, I take leave to enter my dissent. I hope that when the rights of American citizens are invaded, not only the Supreme Court of the United States, but the lowest County Court of the most remote district will dare to examine, to judge, and to redress.

I hope this Senate will never, by an admission of such base and slavish doctrines, surrender the authorities conferred on them by our constitution. I hope they will ever be ready to aid the cause of freedom and justice. And in this hope I shall give my vote for the resolution on your table.

Mr. Clinton said that every thing which had been uttered in the debate confirmed the first impression of his mind against the propriety of granting the prayer of the petition. The executive journal from the very nature of it was always secret. This secrecy never ought to be violated, unless some useful purpose was thereby to be attained. In the present case it was very evident to him that the copy prayed for could be of no real use to the petitioners. Giving them a copy of the journal, would however, be an expression of the Senate's opinion that the testimony would be proper and useful in the suit of the petitioners. By a side wind the Senate would thus be drawn to give their weight to one side of the cause. He believed this was the design of the petition, and that the whole proceeding was insidious and factious. He declared that he was very far from imputing these or indeed any improper motives to any of the Senate who were in favor of authorizing the secretary to give the copy as prayed for, he was persuaded that they were persuaded of the perfect propriety of the course they now advocated.

But we are told said Mr. C. by my colleague, that perhaps the supreme court may send a Subpoena for our secretary and compel him to produce the journal in spite of our order forbidding him. Such a step would certainly bring things to a crisis, and for his own part he thought it desirable that measures might be taken for ascertaining the real extent of the power of the court. He was sure if they possessed the power contended for, the rule of the Senate ought to be altered, so as to forbid our secretary from divulging the secret journal unless by order of the Senate or of the supreme court.

A great constitutional question is now agitated in that court, involving a right to controul the executive. The business may not stop there. High officers of the government of the United States might in the end be impeached and brought before this house. He as a member might be called to try, and to decide upon that impeachment, he therefore wished to remain neutral, to express no opinion beforehand, even by implication. He felt this to be his duty and was clearly of opinion that it was the duty of the whole body, and that therefore they ought to refuse the copy of their journals.

Mr. Ross said, that although the Senate decided upon all executive business with closed doors, yet executive proceedings were never considered secret, except in two cases. When the Senate imposes an injunction of secrecy upon the members; and in cases of confidential messages from the President. In all other cases the executive business of the body is no secret, it has never been so considered in practice, for it is communicated by senators without reserve, and when nominations are of moment, they get into the newspapers before the Senate have decided upon them. Entire lists of nominations have been published antecedent to the sanction of the Senate, and yet

no complaint was ever made here, that a rule of this body had been violated.—It cannot therefore be pretended that there is any injunction of secrecy to forbid the copy prayed for by the petitioners. The whole difficulty arises from a rule directing our Secretary not to give certified extracts of the journal without express permission of the Senate. This regulation is wise and very useful. It represses idle curiosity which for improper purposes might publish the votes of the Senate respecting officers in nomination; or nominations made and withdrawn by the President before the Senate acted upon them.

But when a citizen states that he has a suit in a high court of justice; that the acts of this body and copies of our journal, will be material testimony in his cause; when that part of the journal asked for is not under any injunction of secrecy, or in its nature confidential; what pretence can there be for withholding it? Will our giving leave to take a copy of it, express an opinion of the house whether it be legal testimony? Whether it will support or defeat the suit? Surely not. Much less will it by implication insinuate that one party is right & the other wrong. It is a public record of which any person interested has a right to demand a copy.

If the gentleman from N. York (Mr. Clinton) were a recorder of deeds or of wills in the county where he resides, would he refuse a copy of a deed or a will to a suitor in court? Would he feel that by giving a copy he lessened his impartiality as a juror or a judge in that suit? Would he at the time of giving the copy he knew nothing of the merits of the case? How could he possibly prejudice a cause the merits of which he had never heard, and yet we, who are now in the same situation precisely, are told that we are about to give an opinion.

There would be infinitely more force in alleging that by a refusal of the copy we undertake to decide between the parties; for in that case the Senate must be supposed to have examined the petitioners cause of action, and to have found it such that the testimony prayed for would not sustain. An arbitrary refusal certainly would not extinguish the petitioners right. No court would determine that a right shall be defeated because those who are in possession of testimony to support it choose to withhold that testimony against all rules of justice. They will either admit inferior testimony to establish the fact if material, or direct process to bring forward what is conceived to be legally attainable. Our refusal then will not defeat the suitor, and we shall be in the awkward situation of having interfered to stop a proceeding without having the power of accomplishing our object.

Mr. R. said that his observations would have ended here, had not new, and highly dangerous doctrines been advanced by gentlemen on the other side during this debate against which he thought it his duty to enter his solemn protest. There was an end of all free & regular government if a commission from the President was conclusive evidence of a right to office against the journals of the Senate. There was an end to the constitutional power of legislation if the President's proclamation of Treaties constituted the supreme law of the land, when the journals of the Senate showed that more than one-third of the Senate had voted against the acceptance and ratification of the Treaty. The commission and the proclamation were good *prima facie* evidence, but might be encountered and defeated in the execution by the truth of the case as established by the journals, and courts in proper cases could not refuse to admit the enquiry when it became material. Those who have advanced this extraordinary doctrine will soon find, if realized in practice, the transcendent powers of the President will leave little if any authority or security to the other departments of government.

Then the question was taken, will the Senate agree to the resolution? And it passed in the negative. Yeas 15. Nays 15.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative were—
Messrs. Dayton Morris
D. Foster Ogden
Hillhouse Olcott
Howard Plumer
J. Mason Ross
Tracy Wells
White 13.

Those who voted in the negative were—
Messrs. Anderson
Baldwin
Bradley
Breckenridge
Brown
Jackson
Stone
Wright

NEW YORK, Feb. 11. g
On Tuesday, Feb. 11. g
Bailey was elected representative in the Senate of the State in the place of Governor. A majority of both houses of the joint ballot. Mr. John was the other candidate. Both of the persons in nomination and decided democrats. Feb. 9.

Latest from LONDON.
By the English ship Fr Howell, from London, the Gazette, (through a valuable received London papers and to the 10th of December days later than heretofore re Friends was left at the Hook and papers were brought in the Ulysses Pilot Boat.]

Three per Cent. Consols, Wheat rather on the decline ly as before. Fine Wheat. The average price of Sugar 9d.

Roger Kemble, esq. the geodan, died at London on cember.

Here follow a summary of

A letter from Paris, to the True Briton mentions, the government was determined in its attempts to reduce to Blacks at St. Domingo.

The brother of Prince has been elected the Grand M ra, has declined accepting and states his reasons for the

A great irritation still tween the Turkish and Eng Egypt. Several bloody aff between them. The English thought it proper to require restore the forts of Alex have been already ceded to cessary for his security, till cution of the city; but w they have refused to comply lib, however, still remain i Alexandria.

It was reported, that dur of the Chief Consul at Havr soldiers in the corps of Mar an attempt to assassinate him is stated to have nearly dra when his arm was arrested b attendants of the Chief Cor low was hurried to a dungeo parte is stated to have dire mention should be made o tence.

The Times, of the 10th of the following:

"The Paris papers do n additional communications v the earthquake, which is fa troyed the greater part, if of Constantinople. The Vienna, relative to this cal will, we trust, prove unfoun been favored with the peru letters received by a respo tile house from Constantinop of October, two days later od when that dreadful even have happened. Two of t entirely silent on the subje passes it over as a matter of It merely says, "We expe ther day a slight shock quake."

It appears from a length ing debate in the House of the 9th of Dec. on the su estimates, that a vote had pe mons for granting 50,000.

LONDON, D

We learn from the Paris reived yesterday, to the 7 Lord Whitworth was int First Consul, and presented Credence on the 5th. M the same time, presented Recall, and had his audien Among the Noblemen a who were introduced by t bassador, we find the na Pembroke, Cholmondeley Mount Edgecumbe, Boring

er made here, that a
ad been violated.
e be pretended that
on of secrecy to forbid
y by the petitioners,
y arises from a rule
ary not to give certi-
journal without ex-
he Senate. This re-
very useful. It re-
which for improper
lish the votes of the
officers in nomination;
de and withdrawn by
the Senate acted upon

Those who voted in the negative
were,
Messrs. Anderson * Clinton
Baldwin * Cooke
Bradley * Ellery
Breckenridge * Th. Foster.
Brown * Franklin
Jackson * Logan
Stone * Sumpter
Wright * 15.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

On Tuesday, Feb. 11, gen. Theodorus Bailey was elected representative of this State, in the Senate of the United States, in the place of Gouverneur Morris, by a majority of both houses of the legislature, in joint ballot, Mr. John Woodworth was the other candidate.

Both of the persons in nomination, were firm and decided democrats.

Feb. 9.

Latest from LONDON.

By the English ship Friends, captain Howell, from London, the Editors of this Gazette, (through a valuable friend) have received London papers and Lloyd's List to the 10th of December inclusive—six days later than heretofore received. [The Friends was left at the Hook, and the letters and papers were brought up last night in the Ulysses Pilot Boat.]

Three per Cent. Consols, Dec. 10, 67. Wheat rather on the decline. Flour nearly as before. Fine Wheat 57 to 59s. The average price of Sugar was 32s and 9d.

Roger Kemble, esq. the celebrated tragedian, died at London on the 6th of December.

Here follow a summary of extracts.

A letter from Paris, to the Editor of the True Briton mentions, that the French government was determined to persevere in its attempts to reduce to subjection the Blacks at St. Domingo.

The brother of Prince Ruspoli, who has been elected the Grand Master of Malta, has declined accepting that dignity, and states his reasons for the refusal.

A great irritation still prevailed between the Turkish and English troops in Egypt. Several bloody affrays had been between them. The English General had thought it proper to require the Turks to restore the forts of Alexandria, which have been already ceded to them, as necessary for his security, till the final evacuation of the city; but with this request they have refused to comply. The English, however, still remain in possession of Alexandria.

It was reported, that during the visit of the Chief Consul at Havre, one of the soldiers in the corps of Mamelukes made an attempt to assassinate him; the soldier is stated to have nearly drawn his sword when his arm was arrested by some of the attendants of the Chief Consul—the fellow was hurried to a dungeon, and Bonaparte is stated to have directed that no mention should be made of the occurrence.

The Times, of the 10th of Dec. states the following:

"The Paris papers do not furnish any additional communications with respect to the earthquake, which is said to have destroyed the greater part, if not the whole of Constantinople. The accounts from Vienna, relative to this calamitous event will, we trust, prove unfounded. We have been favored with the perusal of several letters received by a respectable mercantile house from Constantinople, of the 28th of October, two days later than the period when that dreadful event was said to have happened. Two of these letters are entirely silent on the subject, and a third passes it over as a matter of little moment. It merely says, 'We experienced the other day a slight shock of an earthquake.'"

It appears from a lengthy and interesting debate in the House of Commons, on the 9th of Dec. on the subject of Army estimates, that a vote had passed the Commons for granting 50,000 seamen.

LONDON, December 10.

We learn from the Paris Journal, received yesterday, to the 7th instant, that Lord Whitworth was introduced to the First Consul, and presented his Letters of Credence on the 5th. Mr. Merry, at the same time, presented his Letters of Recall, and had his audience of leave. Among the Noblemen and Gentlemen who were introduced by the British Ambassador, we find the names of Lords Pembroke, Cholmondeley, Conyngham, Mount Edgcumbe, Boringdon, Falkland,

and Oulton, with those of Messrs. Benjafeld, and Mandeville, Secretaries to the Embassy; Colonel Whitworth, brother to Lord Whitworth; Colonel Crawford; Lieutenant-Colonels Stewart, Acheson, Hammond, Gordon and Forbes; Major Macmahon, Messrs. Talbot, Knox, Moore, and Captain Hammond of the Navy. Numerous presentations were also made by the Russian, Prussian, Portuguese, Swedish and Danish Ministers.

In consequence of the late affray between the Conscripts and the troops of the line, the recruiting service is now conducted with more care and vigilance. The Prefect now presides in person during the enrollment, and the drawing of lots is carried on under his immediate superintendence, or that of the Mayor of Paris.

Letters from the Hague, of the 27th of last month, state that Mr. Liston, our ambassador to the Batavian government, has opened negotiations relative to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between the two governments, and it is confidently asserted that a considerable progress has been already effected in that important arrangement.

The Margrave of Baden has, in conformity to the details of the plan of Indemnities for the Germanic Empire, taken possession of Offinburg and several other places.

Two Delegates have been appointed by the inhabitants of the Frickthal, to attend the Consulta, which is to be held at Paris. General Serras is on his march at the head of a considerable body of troops, to restore tranquility throughout the Grisons.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.

Arrived last night, brig Alexander, Colver, of New York, from Norfolk.

Also, this morning, brig Rover, Travers, 27 days from P. Republican. Left there but two American schooners belonging to Charleston, names not recollected. Sailed in company with ship Liberty, of New York, for Savannah. Spoke nothing. Nothing of moment had transpired since the last accounts from Port Republican; business was dull—two Swedish frigates, with troops had arrived there before captain T. failed.

Also ship Commer, Stevenson, from Savannah.

Also, brig Potomac, Cox, 32 days from St. Thomas. In lat. 37, 53, spoke a brig from Turk's Island to New York. The Potomac was 13 days off the coast, before she could fetch in—during that time experienced heavy gales from the N. W.

Also the brig Lear, Low, 30 days from Trinidad Island. Left a few American vessels, names not recollected. The Isabella, Craig, of this port, failed from thence the 17th December for Barbadoes, and from there intended to sail for a Southern port.

Also, brig Hope, West, 18 days from Antigua. The brig William, Beaty, of this port arrived there the day before the Hope failed. The sch'r Experiment, Buron, of this port touched there the 7th January two days from Point Petre—failed again for St. Thomas. Captain B. left at Guadaloupe, ship Vigilance, Boyle, schooner Philip Jenne, and Greyhound, Thompson, all of this port, Captain West spoke in the bay, a Portuguese brig 60 days from Figuerra, under jury masts, bound to this port.

Also schooner Betsey, from Norfolk, and Aluera, from New York.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

At a meeting of the members of Council on Saturday afternoon, the following gentlemen were chosen to the offices annexed to their respective names.

Jacob Hoffman, Mayor.
George Taylor, Recorder.
George Slacum,
Alexander Smith,
Jonah Thompson,
Thomas Irwin,
R. I. Taylor, Clerk.
John Longden, Clerk of the Market.

On the 3d inst. the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, elected on their part, the hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, as Senator to represent that State in Congress. The Senate were to make a choice on the Tuesday following.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. States frigate Constellation, dated Toulon Bay, 21st Oct. 1802.

"We left Malta on the 23d August,

and arrived off Tripoli the 25th, where we staid three days, and then left it for Tunis Bay; where we arrived on the 4th September, and sent our boat on board a French man of war, lying in the bay, with a letter for our consul; capt. Murray not wishing to have any communication with the shore, for fear of being quarantined at the next port he went to.

"On the Wednesday following, we again stood into the Bay, and sent our boat on board the French ship, and likewise an American, where our officers saw the consul; who informed, that a few days previous to our arrival, he had received an official letter from the Danish consul at Tripoli, informing him of our having killed the Bashaw's favorite general, when standing next the Bashaw, by one of the shot which flew on shore the 22d July, when we had the skirmish with the gun boats—that we had destroyed two gun boats, and killed and wounded many men—that the Bey of Tunis had demanded a 36 gun frigate from the United States, and was quite impatient at not receiving it."

The same letter contains the following paragraph: "Bonaparte has banished general Toussaint to the island of Elba, in chains."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Adams, dated Gibraltar Bay, December 16.

"Malaga as yet is the extent of our cruise in these seas, nor shall we see more of the Mediterranean, unless the Tripolitan ship should leave this place, and the Emperor of Morocco continue friendly disposed towards us, which at present is the case; but his whimsical conduct since our arrival here, with his long and late silence on a subject that the voice of majesty is required, leaves room for conjecture not the most favorable. Be assured they are slippery politicians, & require good looking after either in peace or in war. The Swedes have a truce with Tripoli, which will, no doubt, terminate in peace; one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the price; terms that by many politicians here are thought favorable for Sweden, when we consider that one hundred and thirty Swedes are in captivity; we are more fortunate with that power, the Franklin as yet is the only vessel of ours that has fallen into their hands, and of her crew but four remain in captivity. The British appear determined to hold Malta. Egypt is yet in their possession, which, it is thought, will soon be evacuated, and the troops thrown into the former place. It is reported that the French are arming at Toulon, and other ports, the object of which is yet unknown. The British have a fleet of observation about Sicily and the neighbouring waters, under the command of Sir Richard Bickerton. We daily see French or English ships of war passing the rock.

"The Spaniards have a peace with Algiers for the consideration of 100,000 cobbs per annum."

A letter from an officer of the Constellation, dated Malaga, Dec. 9, 1802, mentions: "We found on examination, that the foremast of our ship was not sprung as was supposed; it was a little rotten and weakened in several places by shot holes. We this evening got our foretop gallant-mast an end, and shall be ready for sea as soon as the John Adams brings us provisions from Gibraltar, which we hourly expect."

"I believe we shall go to Malta."

We have been favoured by his excellency Governor Garrard, says the Kentucky Palladium, with a sight of the adjutant-general's return of the militia of this State for 1802, from which we find that the whole number of men, including officers, amount to 26,605. We are pleased to discover that the deficiency of arms is not so great as was apprehended. From the return it appears, that we possess eleven thousand one hundred and fifty-seven rifles, and two thousand nine hundred and twenty-three muskets.

When it is considered that the western country produces abundance of lead, and materials for the manufacture of gun powder; marksmen equal to any in the world, and a hardy race of men, inferior to none in courage and activity, we see no reason to fear an appeal to arms, with any power that has dared, or may hereafter attempt to trample on the rights which nature has given us; and which the most solemn treaties have recognized.

On Thursday last, says the Harrisburg paper of the 7th inst. the large, elegant and commodious brick college, at Carlisle, was entirely consumed by fire. The carpenters, we understand, had almost completed this useful building, and while the workmen were gone to dinner, some of the shavings having taken fire, got to such a height before discovered, as to render all attempts to save the building ineffectual.

The legislature of Pennsylvania hath for some time past been engaged in the trial of Alexander Addison, one of the judges of the superior courts, who was impeached for certain misdemeanors in office, of which he was found guilty.

On Thursday the 27th ult. the house of representatives being in a committee of the whole for that purpose and the members of the senate being introduced, the speaker of that body pronounced sentence against Judge Addison, as follows.

"That Alexander Addison, president of the several courts of common pleas, in the fifth district of this state, shall be, and he hereby is removed from his office of president aforesaid, and also is disqualified to hold and exercise the office of judge in any court of law within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The following paragraph is contained in a recent letter from Turell Tufts, esq. the American Consul at Surinam. "While I was absent, the British resigned and the Batavians resumed the Government. I have been before the Provincial Government, and was received with politeness and respect, and acknowledged as Consul." [The death of this gentleman was reluctantly announced by us some time since, which we are now happy to contradict, by evidence furnished by himself. As Mr. Tufts is a public functionary, in a quarter where there are but few American factors; private justice, and public considerations, induce us to request our brethren of the type, whose papers copied the communication, to certify its falsity.] [Boston Gaz.]

From the London Courier Dec. 3.
The debate in the House of Commons last night was of no inconsiderable importance. Mr. Addington's speech was the most important, on account of the information he communicated upon the state of the British navy, and of the French. He informed the House that Admiral Bickerton, who at present commands ten sail of the line in the Mediterranean, writes home that there are only five sail of the line ready for sea in the port of Toulon; from which reports have for some time stated, that a considerable fleet was about to be dispatched. The admiral also stated that a still inferior force appeared in the harbour of Carthagena. He added, that the state of the French, Spanish, and Dutch navies, at the conclusion of the war, was France, 39, Spain 63, and Holland 16; whilst Great Britain had at present 192 sail of the line 209 frigates, 129 sloops, and 243 smaller craft: in all 773 ships of war.

LOTTERY, No. I.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE (New York.)

5th Day's drawing.

Prize of 1000 dols. 5571 (first drawn) Of 200 do. 6744; Of 100 do. 12,433 1807; Of 50 do. 9774 17,229 of 20 do. 1848 8504 9701 9143 20,245 22,785 24,539, and 161 of 10 dollars.

6th Day's drawing.

4690; 1000 dols. 11409 500; 15663, 20221, 27114, 27519, 28919, 28815; 100 dols. 9089, 28252, 29602, 30061, 32240; 50 dols. 3461, 4540, 6215, 14267, 14341, 20844, 24052, 20 dols. 167 of 10 dollars—Loss of the wheel this day, 560 dollars. Total gain, 2740.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Milford, M'Nemara, Tobago

Brig Neptune, Carew, Savannah

CLEARED,

Schr. Hazard, Luce, Boston.

Public Vendue.

TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, will be sold on Col. Ramsay's wharf, Ten hogheads of first quality SUGAR, at a credit of 60 days for approved negotiable notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Feb. 14.
Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

TAKE NOTICE, That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY Agent for Alexandria.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions. To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen, I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN. Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lymph, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, Violent cramps in the stomach and back, Confusions, Indigestion, Lowness of spirits, Melancholy, Loss of appetite, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the limbs, Impurity of the blood, Hyetrical affections, Relaxations, Inward weakness, Seminal weakness, Involuntary emissions, Fluoribus, (or whites), Obsolete gleet, Barrenness, Impotency, &c. &c. In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could restore a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE and EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen, I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c. P. WEATHERBURN. John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second-Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold affecting her, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Bishop, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health & strength.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Forgeron, Esq. one of the Justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly compounded of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diseases. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small round worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the face—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with firm and fecid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES. (Selected from thousands the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrible sensations by its writhing motions and insupportable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—From which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLLER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir, Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; I feared, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of Lozenges, agreeably to the directions which arrived off a substance to an appearance a mercantile but upon close inspection quite repugnant

with every small living animal. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine, a purging medicine, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beside its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN MOLLER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION, So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repulsive minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of a powerful efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, rashes, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and retaining the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which is apt to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently beset the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHES DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ferments—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Green, how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw Leesburg.

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rhode-Island CHEESE, Apples, Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first quality, Creameries, Sweet Oranges, Lemons, by the box, Best Rhode-Island Potatoes, Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES and NUTS.

Muskadel Grapes.

A Quantity of GRAPES, just received and for sale by

MATTHEW EAKIN, Confectioner.

Feb. 9. eogst

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, on Thursday the tenth of March,

THE subscriber's life estate, in that valuable FARM, known by the name of the Walnut-Tree Farm, situate on the south side of the river Potomac, about four miles below Alexandria. The farm contains 350 acres, of which about 100 are in wood, and the rest arable. The buildings consist of a two story brick house, handsomely finished, and a two story frame kitchen adjoining the house; a two story frame house for an overseer; a frame quarter capable of accommodating 15 or 20 persons; and a large well built barn, with granaries, stables, and an extensive shed for cattle. The beauty and salubrity of this situation is exceeded by none on the river Potomac. The arable land is divided into convenient fields, and the soil is good for the production of small grain. There are on the premises a thriving young orchard of apple and peach trees, and about 40 acres of wheat in the ground. The extent of this farm on the river (being more than a mile) affords an opportunity for an industrious farmer to collect large quantities of manure, and the excellent FISHERY attached to it, on which are two very good and convenient fish houses, must greatly enhance its value.

At the same time will be sold on the premises (if not disposed of before at private sale) upwards of twenty NEGROES, together with the Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and farming utensils on the place. The terms of payment to be cash for all sums under one hundred dollars; from one to two hundred dollars, sixty days credit; and for all sums above two hundred dollars, one half in sixty, and one half in ninety days, the purchaser giving approved notes negotiable in the Banks of Alexandria or Columbia.

TOBIAS LEAR. Alexandria, Feb. 11. eogst

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale on the premises, the first day of April if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,

A tract of LAND in the county of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Trigglett, containing 500 acres, a considerable part of which is in Wood; formerly the property of Augustine Love, and by him conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by said Gordon conveyed to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, two fifths in twelve months, and the remaining two fifths in eighteen months from the day of sale; for which payments approved security will be required.

JONAH THOMPSON, BENJ. COMEGYS, JACOB HOFFMAN.

Jan. 18. eogst

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Dec. 23. d

Wanted to Hire Immediately,

ABOUT 40 hands, 12 hewers and 8 waggons and teams. Employment may be had 3 months, or more, by application to J. and M. Schollfield, Alexandria; Hachar Schollfield, Walter or Wm. Lindsey, near Colchester, or Henry Woodrow, at Aquia.

N. B. Hands are to bring axes and hewers broad axes.

Feb. 7. 23w

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland—a distribution of the personal ESTATE of the late Dr. Gustavus Brown of said county, will take place on the 21st day of February next. The Legatees are hereby notified to attend on that day.

SUSANNA BROWN, Administratrix.

Feb. 3. eogst

COAL FOR SALE.

James River Coal for sale at Adams's Wharf, apply to John Dunlap or

SAMUEL CRAIG.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.

AND

VOL. 111.]

Sales by Auction

On WEDNESDAY

at 10 o'clock, will be sold Store, the corner of K Streets.

Rum in hhds. and

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrels,

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and quarts,

Molasses in hhds. and

Sugar in hhds. and barrels,

White and brown Soap,

Coffee in casks and barrels,

Raisins in kegs and barrels,

Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY

—AMONG WHICH

Broad Cloths, in

Cassimeres, C

Kerseys, C

Coatings, C

Halfstiches, B

Fearnaught, O

Blankets, S

Planes, M

Negro Cottons, in

Worsted and other

Stockings, in

THOS. PATTEN

Feb. 15.

Public Auction

On FRIDAY

At 10 o'clock, will be sold Store,

Rum in hogheads,

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bis,

Whiskey and Apple Brandy,

Sugar in hhds. tierces and barrels,

Coffee in tierces and barrels,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap

Mould and dip'd Candles,

Raisins in kegs, boxes,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queens Ware in crates

FURNITURE

ALSO

A variety of DRY

—Among which

Cloths, Coatings

Kerseys, Duffin

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Ser

Elaficks, blue Frie

Calimancoes and Ru

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calico

Irish Linens, Silestia

Platillas,

Osnaburghs and Tie

Mullins and Mullin

India Mullins and

Bandanna Handker

Silk Stockings,

Coloured Threads,

Plated Candlesticks

And sundry other

P. G. MA

February 15.

Public Auction

On Thursday next, at

House of Mrs. Atkins,

be sold,

A VERY LARGE & GE

MENT O

Elegant Prints, Loc

&c. &c.

P. G. MA

Feb. 11.

To Rent

Possession given im

A large Brick V

Joining R. Newton and

Portable Dwelling House

For particulars enquire o

RICKETTS, NEW

Jan. 18.